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VOL. XIII.—NO. 182.

ROANOKE, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1894.

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Straw Mattings,
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BRUTAL WORK AT STAUNTON.

A Burly Negro Foully Murders an Outraged Girl.

The Body Placed on a Railroad Track, but was Discovered Before a Train Could Arrive—The Brute Lodged in Jail and Three Militia Companies Guarding Him From Mob Violence—A Grand Jury Indicts Him and His Trial Already Commenced—All Quiet at Midnight.

STAUNTON, April 30.—Everything has been quiet here all day. The coroner's jury finished the taking of testimony in the Lettie Rowe murder case, and they brought in a verdict that she came to her death at the hands of Lawrence Spiller, the negro who was arrested yesterday charged with the crime.

The special grand jury summoned yesterday then took the matter in charge and brought in an indictment for murder against the prisoner.

At a few minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon the negro was conducted into the county court by six officers, passing through a double file of bayonets from the jail to the courtroom. A great crowd gazed on with idle curiosity, but there was not the slightest indication of anything like violence being attempted or meditated.

The prisoner was arraigned at the bar, and plead "Not guilty." A jury was empaneled after some difficulty, and the court then adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Commonwealth's Attorney Meade F. White will be assisted by J. Lewis Bumgardner in the prosecution, and Col. R. S. Turk and Joseph A. Glasgow will appear for the prisoner.

Judge Chaikley proposed to begin hearing the evidence and continue until ten o'clock, but agreed to the request of the prisoner's counsel to delay until to-morrow at 8:30, when the evidence will begin.

The trial jury is made up of first class material. One of its members, Elias Riddleberger, is a half brother of ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger.

The crime for which Spiller is now on trial for his life was one of the most, if not the most, terrible known in the annals of Augusta county, and was committed just outside the city limits shortly after midnight Saturday. The sun that shone on yesterday's beautiful Sabbath day, looked down upon the ghastly form of a battered, bruised and dead body of a white girl that lay first on the railroad track and then in the gutter beside it, while gaping crowds gazed in mingled horror and pity upon the remains that so short a while before were instinct with life.

The dead body was that of Lettie Rowe, a sixteen-year-old girl who lived in a small frame house at the junction of the New Hope road and the pike to the National Cemetery. The man who now lies in jail with his life in jeopardy for the crime is Lawrence Spiller, a six-foot, rawboned, powerfully muscled mulatto, who was employed at the Bodley wagon factory as blacksmith.

At the small settlement on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad just east of town and almost contiguous to the corporation live a number of a poorer class of people, and the straggling village is popularly known as "Pinchtown." One of the features of this settlement were the numerous dances held frequently, if not almost nightly, by the inhabitants of the settlement and such visitors as found the dances attractive. These hops were known as the "Pinchtown Germans," or "ghost dances," and were open to all classes of people, irrespective of character or other social distinctions.

It was at a card party Saturday night, held at the house of John Rowe, uncle of the dead girl, that Lettie Rowe spent Saturday evening, and she left at 12 o'clock in company with Charles Bradford, a youth 18 years old, of this city, for her home some distance away.

While Lettie Rowe was at the dance Spiller was at her home playing cards with Joseph Rowe, Lettie Rowe's father, and drinking mean whiskey as the game progressed. He left Rowe's house at about the same time that Lettie Rowe started for her home. At the bridge on the New Hope road that spans the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, in a deep cut, Lettie Rowe and her companion, Charles Bradford, were met by Spiller, who knocked Bradford off the edge of the bridge, he rolling down the embankment and lying there unconscious, according to his statement, for some time.

What happened after that is merely a matter of conjecture, or to be decided by the circumstances that further investigation has developed. There was a probable rape and certain murder in the most brutal manner. The girl was evidently taken over a barbed wire fence into a small corn-field lying between the National cemetery and the railroad. Near the northwestern corner of this field was a square where the soil was tramped and flattened, with hair pins and torn fragments of the girl's dress, all showing the unmistakable evidences of a terrible struggle. From this place could be tracked the route of the beastly villain as he dragged the mutilated form of his helpless victim diagonally to the northeast corner, where he again pulled her over a barbed wire fence and thence across a stone fence towards the railroad.

The path across the fence was plainly marked where the body was dragged through, the stones being displaced in a half circle of over a foot in diameter and depth. In a small ditch on the railroad side of the fence was a small pool of blood. From thence the route was down the embankment to the railroad, where the mangled remains were laid on the railroad track, with the breast lying on the south rail, where the

westbound Chesapeake and Ohio train pulled in. The body was pulled aside and laid in the ditch beside the track until viewed by the coroner's jury. Just inside the south rail was a large pool of blood, thoroughly saturating the road-bed, with stones as large as a large man's fist all covered with the dark red blood of the fiend's victim.

The wounds of the dead girl were of the most savage and terrible character and show that they were dealt with no ordinary strength and power. Among them was a large cut of about three inches in length across the right side of the head as if made with one blow of a sharp edged stone. On the forehead were several cuts and gashes, one of which was over an inch in length and penetrated the outer skull bone. On the back of the head there was a ragged wound, about three or four inches square, where the skull was mashed to fragments and the brain greatly depressed. Livid marks on the neck show that the girl had been violently choked.

There were bruises on the arms, and the knees were skinned and the legs from the knees downward were torn and bruised, the stockings pulled downward over the shoes, and the shoes with clogged soles, showing that the body had been ruthlessly dragged from the place where the terrible crime had been committed.

The whole appearance of the body shows the most savage and brutal treatment, and the terrible frenzy of the infuriated and maddened demon that wrought the fearful deed.

Policemen Simpson and Hamilton went down to where the body lay, and Deputy Sheriff T. A. Dawson went down after Spiller, whom from certain evidence they suspected of the crime. Spiller is a large raw-boned mulatto, with a slight mustache. He stands about six feet two inches, and is a man of wonderful strength.

Diplomacy was employed in making the arrest. Deputy Sheriff Dawson and Policemen Simpson and Hamilton very quietly surrounded him while he was standing with his woman on the porch of his house, 500 yards from where the body lay. Simpson asked him to come to the city and identify a boy named Dooms, and he assented. He got into the buggy with Deputy Sheriff Dawson, Policemen Simpson and Hamilton riding in another, and he was driven to the city.

When they reached the jail about 7 o'clock Policemen Simpson drew his revolver on him and told him he was under arrest. When he asked what for, and Policemen Simpson told him "for the murder of that girl," he said he was innocent and that somebody else had done it. When ordered to deliver his weapon he pulled out of his hip pocket, in which he had thrust his hand when in the buggy with Mr. Dawson, a long-barreled 35 calibre Remington revolver of fine make. This he handed over.

Dr. A. M. Henkel was seen by a Daily News representative, who spoke of the wounds, but in advance of his testimony before the court, declined to express his opinion whether the girl had been violated before the murder. There are no doubts but what the brute accomplished his purpose and then completed his fiendish acts by murdering the girl.

Captain Waters early yesterday morning searched the house of Spiller, but did not find anything. Later, Magistrate Arch Kinney and Sheriff Watts, observing a volume of thick, black smoke coming from one of the chimneys, they went to the house, and in a room upstairs found a red-hot stove and the woman of the house in the act of putting some clothes into the stove. In an open fireplace in the room there were also burning clothes. The two men caught the clothes and by stamping on them put the fire out. The clothes were wet and muddy and had on them fresh blood stains. They were Spiller's clothes. A pair of pants, coat and vest were saved. A shirt was found. The woman, who is a paragon of the prisoner, was arrested, and also put in a cell in the county jail.

Sheriff Watts, anticipating that an attempt might be made to secure the negro from the jail and lynch him, called upon the West Augusta Guards, the Monticello Guards, of Charlottesville, and the Harrisonburg Guards. The home company assembled at once and marched to the jail. The two other companies arrived at 12:35 and 1 o'clock, respectively, this morning.

All Quiet at Midnight.

RICHMOND, April 30.—At midnight Governor O'Ferrall received a telegram from Staunton saying all was quiet there then.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE BY ANOTHER BRUTE.

Threats of Mob Violence Against a Hicks Wharf, Va., Negro.

NORFOLK, April 30.—A special to the Virginian from Hicks Wharf says: On Saturday evening just before sundown a negro named Luther Ferguson attempted an assault on the little 8-year-old child of Mr. C. M. Machen, near this place. On Sunday the citizens organized and started in pursuit of the villain, who was caught and safely lodged in jail.

There are threats of mob violence. The excitement is great. The prisoner in all probability will be sent to Norfolk for safe keeping.

75 cents buys the cloth binding and \$1.50 the elegant Russia leather binding of "The Magic City."

Death of U. S. Senator Stockbridge.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Francis Browne Stockbridge, United States Senator from Michigan, died in this city to-night a few minutes after 7 o'clock. The end came suddenly, although the Senator had been confined to his bed almost all the time since coming to Chicago from Washington April 2.

The Senator had been feeling better during the day, and hoped to be able to leave for Kalamazoo, his Michigan home, but the physicians did not share the hopes of the dying man. The Senator had been in poor health for several years and was on his way to

COMMONWEALERS IN CAMP.

The Coxeyites Almost Mutiny Against Their Ill-treatment.

Arrangements Made for the Parade To-day—Browne and Coxey are Both Discouraged Over the Expedition—Browne Says There Will be 100,000 Strangers to Witness the Parade if There Isn't That Number in Line.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—There was almost a mutiny in the commonweal camp at Brightwood to-day. Coxey and Browne registered at the National Hotel, where they spent the night comfortably. But the rank and file slept on the ground in the open air or in such shelter as they could find in the sheds and wagons in the driving park, and this morning they were stiff with cold as well as hungry.

Nothing had been provided for breakfast, and they had nothing to eat until half-past 1. There was a great deal of growling and some threats, and some of the men started out on their own hook. Men were begging from door to door at private dwellings in Washington representing themselves to be members of Coxey's command.

Early in the afternoon some provisions arrived from the city and after the men had been fed Brown arrived with additional supplies. He explained that the delay was due to the fact that he and Coxey had trusted to the local commonwealers to feed the men.

"We were busy all day attending to other matters," he said, "trying to get a place in town for you boys, so that you can go about the city and in the capitol and wherever you please. As Shakespear says, 'alls well that ends well,' and so as this has ended well I hope there won't be any more trouble. Pass the word around to the boys and tell them that they'll get their meals regular hereafter."

There was not a murmur of dissent, and so the proposed mutiny was dissipated. Browne gave audience to the newspaper men in his tent afterwards, and told them that the army would remain at Brightwood Park to-night and form the line there for the march to the capitol to-morrow morning.

"We don't know where we will stay to-morrow night," he said. "Perhaps we will camp in the capitol grounds. We are going to carry this thing through to the end. Haven't we done everything I said we would?"

"All except having 100,000 men to form the parade" some one said.

"I did not say we would have 100,000 men in line" answered Browne. "I said there would be a 100,000 people with us, but they won't be in line. I know the people. They sympathize with us but they won't be in the procession to the capitol. But we will have 100,000 people along the route. Trains are bringing in thousands of people and there will be a 100,000 strangers in Washington to-morrow to see us."

Browne said that the band and baggage wagons and all the camp paraphernalia would appear in the demonstration to-morrow. He was asked what he proposed to do if the District authorities decided that the parade was in violation of the law, and he answered that the army had as much right to march to the capitol as anyone else had, and they proposed to do it, with the band playing and flags flying.

To evade a city ordinance, which imposes a license fee of \$5 per day upon exhibitions charging admission fees, no stated charge was made to the crowd that visited Brightwood yesterday, but a lusty-lunged commonwealer stood at a table at the entrance and announced vociferously that contributions were solicited.

In this way \$700 were realized, and knowledge of this fact intensified the dissatisfaction at the camp this morning against Browne's desertion to the luxuries of the city while the men hungered. Nearly all of the foragers returned to camp in time for supper.

The route from the camp to the city has been changed. The parade will come in by the Fourteenth street road to Mt. Pleasant, a suburb of the city, thence via Fourteenth street proper to Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol grounds. At this point the body will turn into First up B street to Delaware avenue northeast, which will place them on the northeast border of the grounds. Here it is proposed to disband and enter as individuals unless permission is subsequently granted them to go in as a body.

Browne and Coxey spent a large part of the day seeking a location within the city for their camp. An enclosed square of vacant lots southeast of the capitol has been offered them, and if they can obtain permission from the city authorities, they will doubtless occupy it, although it affords no shelter except that from the winds by the fence.

The sanitary conditions are unfavorable also. The purpose of this is obvious, convenience to the prospective throngs of visitors and to the base of supplies.

Galvin's Army Leaves Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30.—Colonel Galvin's industrial army left the city in passenger cars over the Baltimore and Ohio, sufficient money having been collected here to carry them to Benwood, W. Va.

The army received about thirty five recruits here and carried with it a large amount of provisions.

Almost New Upright Pianos for \$175.

A magnificent upright piano, 7½ octaves, modern case, good as new, fully warranted five years, for \$175, with stool and scarf, at the Hobbie Music Company. This is really a great bargain.

Have you seen the new bound copies of

CLOSE SCORE, BUT ONE AGAINST US.

The Roanokes Make One Error and Two Runs.

NORFOLK, April 30.—A large crowd was present to witness the ball game to-day and the visitors were accorded a cordial reception. One of the principal features of the game was McHooover's batting and base-running. Both pitchers got in good and effective work, holding down the hits to the minimum.

The game passed off without any squabbling or contention from either side. Norfolk expects to have one or two new men, having played at short stop to day one man whose place was filled by a local player, Wood.

The Roanoke boys put in a couple of hours this evening after the game taking in the sights and places of interest in this vicinity. Following is the score:

ROANOKE.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	NORFOLK.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
Everett, 2b, 0 0 0 0 0 0	Hodge, c, 0 1 0 0 0 0	Frech, ss, 0 1 1 3 0 0	Bley, 1b, 0 1 0 0 0 0
O'Neil, 3b, 1 0 4 2 0 0	Collins, 2b, 0 1 0 0 0 0	O'Neil, 3b, 1 0 4 2 0 0	Collins, 2b, 0 1 0 0 0 0
M'Fitt, 1b, 0 4 0 0 0 0	Johnson, 2b, 1 1 1 1 0 0	M'Fitt, 1b, 0 4 0 0 0 0	Johnson, 2b, 1 1 1 1 0 0
Crockett, 1b, 0 0 7 0 0 0	McCurry, ss, 1 1 5 4 0 0	Crockett, 1b, 0 0 7 0 0 0	McCurry, ss, 1 1 5 4 0 0
Kirby, rf, 0 0 0 0 0 0	Haupt, cf, 0 0 4 0 0 0	Kirby, rf, 0 0 0 0 0 0	Haupt, cf, 0 0 4 0 0 0
Smith, c, 0 0 6 2 0 0	Clary, lf, 1 2 0 0 0 0	Smith, c, 0 0 6 2 0 0	Clary, lf, 1 2 0 0 0 0
M'Co, p, 1 1 0 1 0 0	Fry, rf, 0 0 0 0 0 0	M'Co, p, 1 1 0 1 0 0	Fry, rf, 0 0 0 0 0 0
N'Book, cf, 0 0 1 0 0 0	Wood, 1b, 0 0 12 0 1	N'Book, cf, 0 0 1 0 0 0	Wood, 1b, 0 0 12 0 1
Total, 2 6 24 9 1	Totals, 3 7 27 8 3	Total, 2 6 24 9 1	Totals, 3 7 27 8 3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Norfolk, 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 x-3
Roanoke, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-2

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—McHooover, Eley, McCreary. Stolen bases—Kirby and McCoy. Double plays—O'Hagan and Everett. Bases on called balls—Off Colliher, 3; off McCoy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Holbrook, Johnson (2). Wild pitches—Colliher, 2; McCoy, 2. Struck out—By McCoy, 6; by Colliher, 4. Time, 1:40. Umpire, Bailey.

The Richmond's Got Tired of Scoring.

RICHMOND, April 30.—The game of ball this afternoon between the Richmond and Lynchburg teams was a veritable sprinting match. The home team were the victors by a score of 43 to 8. The game was called after the eighth inning on account of darkness.

Götz, the pitcher for the visitors, was suffering from a sore arm and Morrison was substituted for him. He pitched an easy drop ball and the home players batted him at will.

In the seventh inning the Richmond's were only retired when they refused to run. The score:

RICHMOND.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	LYNCHBURG.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
Richmond, 1st, 5 12 14 5 17 7 x-42	37 11	Lynchburg, 1st, 8 0 0 0 0 0 0-8	7 11
Batteries: Wormeley and Foster; Götz, Morrison and Osborn.		Batteries: Wormeley and Foster; Götz, Morrison and Osborn.	

Petersburg Defeat Stauntons.

PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Staunton club was defeated by the home team to-day in a well played game, although the visitors were able to score in only two innings. The home team had no trouble in hitting Emig, touching him up for twelve hits with a total of seven-teen bases. Score:

STAUNTON.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	PETERSBURG.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
Staunton, 1st, 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0-2	10 12 3	Petersburg, 1st, 0 2 1 0 1 2 0 3-9	12 3
Batteries: Emig and Arthur; Foreman, Leach and Klefer.		Batteries: Emig and Arthur; Foreman, Leach and Klefer.	

Yesterday's National League Games.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The New Yorks were unable to hit Tony Mullano to-day with any effect and were easily beaten by the Baltimore. They had twelve men left on bases. The visitors played a snappy game. German pitched three innings for New York, but was batted so hard that Westervelt was substituted. Barring a little wildness he did well. Umpire Lynch fined Kelly \$10 for back talk and sent Clark to the bench from the coaching lines. Attendance, 7,500. The score:

AT NEW YORK.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	AT BALTIMORE.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
New York, 1st, 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 1-6	10 2	Baltimore, 1st, 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 0 x-10	27 4
Batteries: Westervelt, German and Doyle; Mullane and Robinson.		Batteries: Westervelt, German and Doyle; Mullane and Robinson.	
AT PHILADELPHIA.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	AT PITTSBURGH.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
Philadelphia, 1st, 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0-15	15 3	Pittsburgh, 1st, 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1-6	9 6
Batteries: Weyhing and Clemente; Nichols and Ryan.		Batteries: Weyhing and Clemente; Nichols and Ryan.	
AT CINCINNATI.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	AT PITTSBURGH.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
Cincinnati, 1st, 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 0-8	15 5	Pittsburgh, 1st, 0 0 1 0 0 0 7 5 2-15	15 1
Batteries: Chamberlain and Murphy; Nicol, Gumbert, Sugden and Mack.		Batteries: Chamberlain and Murphy; Nicol, Gumbert, Sugden and Mack.	
AT WASHINGTON.	B.B.F.O.A.B.	AT WASHINGTON.	B.B.F.O.A.B.
Washington, 1st, 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 3-12	7 12	Washington, 1st, 0 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 3-12	7 12
Batteries: Egan, Morer, McGuire and Dugdale; Gaistrich, Dab and Dailey.		Batteries: Egan, Morer, McGuire and Dugdale; Gaistrich, Dab and Dailey.	
ST. LOUIS-CLEVELAND game postponed on account of rain.		ST. LOUIS-CLEVELAND game postponed on account of rain.	

Local Baseball Notes.

Pitcher Neves, of the Roanoke team, arrived in the city Sunday, having been sent home by Manager O'Hagan to get himself in condition for the season's work. He practiced yesterday with Pitzer, the new catcher. The latter showed up well, and will remain here until the club returns, when he will be given a trial.

The "Rockledge Stars" and the Campbell avenue nine played a game of ball yesterday, in which the former were victorious by a score of 25 to 15. The battery for the "Stars" was Crockett and Mills, and for the Campbells Engleby and Knepp.

Those "Magic City" bindings are going like hot cakes. Bring in your numbers and get them exchanged for a bound copy—costs 75 cents or \$1.50.

NEWSPAPER MEN GOING SOUTH.

En Route to the Convention of the International Press Clubs at Atlanta.

CHATTANOOGA, April 30.—The delegates from the North and West en route to the meeting of the convention of international press clubs to be held in Atlanta to-morrow spent most of the day here, arriving at seven o'clock and breakfasting on Lookout Mountain and after a drive over the city they enjoyed lunch on Missionary Ridge.

A pleasant incident of the day was an impromptu reception to Col. and Mrs. John A. Cockrell in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of their marriage. Murat Halstead proposed a toast to the popular couple and it was drunk amid cheers.

They left this afternoon, 150 strong, for Atlanta, where a reception will be given them to-night.

TARIFF DEBATED FOR 7 HOURS.

Walcott and Harris Become Involved in a Discussion.

Purple Accuses Aldrich, "Three Lies Gross, Palpable"—Quay Continues His Debate But Speaks Only a Short Time The Amendments Which Will Be Made to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—In the Senate to-day Walcott promptly brought on the tariff discussion in the morning hour by asking Harris "if it is not fair to us that he should inform us whether or not this is the bill on which we shall be called upon to vote. It is not fair to us that we should be called upon to vote for section after section if the knowledge rests within the heart of the finance committee, or any member of it, that there are changes contemplated."

"I understood the Senator from Tennessee the other day to deny indignantly that there were to be any changes. I do think that those of us who want to help get the question settled are entitled to know whether or not this is the bill on which we are to be called upon to vote."

Mr. Harris—"I stated to the Senate recently, and I am ready to restate it here and now, and at all times, that I am ready to compromise conflicting opinions, and am willing to make modifications where they are absolutely necessary in order to pass the bill. Exactly what those amendments are to be I am not prepared to tell the Senate."

Teller joined in Walcott's suggestion and Aldrich said that it was evident that the majority of the finance committee was as far from agreement as to the terms of the bill as it was three months ago. It was due to the country and to the Senate to know what bill the Senate was to be asked to consider.

"House bill 4,861," said Harris, "is the bill which the Senate is asked to consider." (Laughter.)

Aldrich was about to read the Carlisle interview published this morning but was cut off by a demand from Allen for a vote upon the pending question, a motion to take up the tariff bill. The motion was agreed to and the bill was taken up.

Aldrich referred to Voorhees' statement last Saturday that he (Aldrich) had uttered an untruth in saying that some 300 amendments had been agreed to in conference between the Secretary of the Treasury and some Democratic members of the finance committee.

Voorhees disclaimed any intention of personal offense. He had merely wanted to convey to the Senate and to the country the fact that the Senator was talking on false information.

After some further discussion Purple rose and in a voice quivering with passion, attacked Aldrich, charging him with having put forward "Three lies, gross, palpable; three lies basely born; three lies of conceivable mendacity; that there were 300 amendments to be offered by the finance committee, the bill has never been considered by the committee, and that it was not the bill which would be finally presented for action."

The only notice which Mr. Aldrich took of this bitter attack upon him was a quiet remark that he did not suppose that the Senator from Indiana represented anybody but himself, and that under other circumstances and other conditions that Senator would not have made the speech he had just made.

Quay then took the floor and delivered the third installment of his speech against the tariff bill, assisted by Gallinger in the reading of statistics. He was asked by Mitchell, of Oregon, at 5 p. m., whether he would conclude to-day and he replied that he would not.

Mitchell thereupon moved to adjourn and that motion was voted down: Yeas, 10; nays, 33.

Quay went on for a few minutes longer and then yielded for a motion to go into executive session. Finally, at 5:50, the Senate adjourned till noon to-morrow, that hour being fixed to allow Senators to attend the funeral of the wife of Senator Morgan, of Alabama. The tariff bill occupied nearly seven hours of the time of the Senate to-day.

House Passes the Army Appropriation Bill.

The House, immediately after the formal routine proceedings of the opening of the session, took up the army appropriation bill and passed it without any important amendment, either of appropriation or legislation.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then reported from the committee on agriculture, and the House then adjourned until to-morrow.

Hig Strike of Masons and Bricklayers in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 30.—Thirty thousand masons and bricklayers are on a strike in this city, and they have been joined by the carpenters. The police have thus far succeeded in preventing disorder.

A large number of socialists who were connected with the riots at Hold Mezo Vasarhely have been arrested and will be prosecuted.

Miners in Wheeling District Go Out.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 30.—All the men employed at the El Grove coal works, the only mines between Wheeling and Pittsburgh that have been running, quit this morning and joined the strikers' union here. Not a mine is now at work in this district.

The American Bell Telephone Company.

135 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

This company owns letters patent, No. 463,569, granted Emile Berliner, November 17, 1891, for a combined telegraph and telephone and controls letters patent, No. 474,231, granted to Thomas A. Edison May 3, 1892, for a